

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6019 號九零零六千六

日九命月正年五丁緒光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1877.

二拜禮

號三十月三英

港香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

March 12, LYDIA, British bark, 396, Youngson, Whampoa, 9th March, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
March 12, PANGEA, 8-m. sht., 597, -Lent, Newcastle 24th January, Coul Landstein & Co.  
March 12, SWATOW, British str., 530, Hutchison, Saigon 6th March, Rice, BRIT. TRADEFIELD & SWIRE.  
March 12, GEE LONG, British str., 1,261 C. Fraser, Boulogne 20th February, Gallo 25th, Falmouth 3rd March, and Singapore 10th, Malls and General P. & O. S. N. Co.

## Circulars.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 12TH.  
China, British steamer, for Ningpo and Shanghai.  
Olympia, German steamer, for Saigon.  
Taiwan, British steamer, for East Coast.  
Rio Log, British bark, for Melbourne.  
Duna, British steamer, for Yokohama.

## Departures.

March 12, ANNIE S. HALL, American sht., for Whampoa.  
March 12, NAMOA, British str., for Saigon.  
March 12, EDINBURGH, British steamer, for Singapore.  
March 12, THIENHIN, British str., for Saigon.  
March 12, CHINA, German str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.  
March 12, TAIWAN, British steamer, for East Coast.  
March 12, WILLIAM TURNER, British bark, for Saigon.

## Passenger's.

ABR. D. Per Geelong, etc., from Bombay, &c., — For Hongkong.

From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. White, 3 children, and native servants, Mr. and Mrs. Francis and child, Miss Spence, Rev. R. Smith, Commander Hood, Lieutenant Denham, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. Nicholson, Revs. Bowes, Mr. McLeod and Mr. Tenant, from Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Greer, Messrs. McLeods, W. Armstrong, and A. Salter, and 16 Chinese.

For Yokohama, From Southampton, Lieut. Haws and Mr. Cadicott.

DEPARTED. Per Tsim-tsin, str., for East Coast.—  
3 cabin and 150 Chinese.  
Per China, str., for Shanghai.—  
102 Chinese.

To D. F. P. T. Olympia, str., for Saigon.—  
20 Chinese.  
Per Rio Log, for Melbourne.—  
2 cabin.

## Reports.

The British steamship *Spartus* reports left Singapore on 6th March, and had strong N.W. winds on the first and latter parts of the passage, and the middle part moderate monsoon and fine weather.

The P. & O. mail steamship *Gedling* reports left Bombay on 20th February, Galli on the 25th, Penang on the 3rd March, and Singapore on the 4th, and arrived in Hongkong on the 12th at 6 p.m., and had strong monsoon and moderate weather.

The American 3 m. schooner *Panels* reports left Newhaven on 24th January, with fresh breezes from the E.N.E. and S.E. until late of 17 and long 16. Was 24 days to Equator, which was crossed in 161 long. Took the N.E. trades, and had fresh trades from thence to port.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.  
ARRIVALS.

February 24, Madrascar, German bark from Amy, 25, Ling-feng, Ohnsorg-ku, from Keelung, 25, Yeso, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
February 25, DEPUEZERS, 24, Vest, American brig, for Shanghai.  
27, Hawking, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
27, Empress, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
28, Yunnan, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
28, Shukaruk, British gunboat, for Tamsui.  
March 1, Ling-feng, Chinese gun b., for Wenchow.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe  
from Ports in China, Japan and  
Manila.

(Per last Mail's advice)

Yunnan, 24th January, 1st Arrived.  
Otao, Manila, Jan. 11.

Estrols, Manila, Jan. 12.

Oaska, Iloilo, Jan. 12.

Nestle Merriman, Yokohama, Jan. 15.

Corn Seal, Manila, Jan. 15.

Caward, Hongkong, Jan. 15.

Anchises (a.), Obina Ports, Jan. 21.

Furns Ostia (a.), Dining Ports, Jan. 22.

Golden Spur, Hongkong, Jan. 24.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Admiral's Name, British str., June 25.

Barton Schooner, British str., June 25.

Pallion Bill, London, Sept. 17.

Iles, Hamburg, Oct. 12.

Flying Scud, Antwerp, Oct. 12.

Liusa, London, Nov. 12.

Rakid, Cardiff, Nov. 12.

Hydra, Cardiff, Nov. 12.

America, Cardiff, Nov. 12.

Highlander, British U.S., Nov. 12.

Westerland, Cardiff, Nov. 12.

Mandarin, Cardiff, Nov. 12.

Hannah Law, Cardiff, Nov. 12.

New Brit., Cardiff, Nov. 12.

Benthetha, X., Dec. 4.

Canna, Hamburg, Dec. 4.

Caribou, Cardiff, Dec. 4.

A. E. Videl, Hamburg, Dec. 4.

Carroll, Cardiff, Dec. 18.

Chimanian, London, Dec. 18.

Maid Marion, Cardiff, Dec. 21.

Ulysses (a.), Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Canan, Cardiff, Dec. 29.

C. R. Bishop, London, Jan. 12.

Woodhall, Hamburg, Jan. 12.

Hope, Hamburg, Jan. 16.

Gryfe, Cardiff, Jan. 16.

Hampton, London, Jan. 23.

Clementine, London, Jan. 23.

Viking (a.), London, Jan. 25.

## Archib. Series 10-4-IV.

None.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents are in receipt of a copy of the Circular from the Board of Directors, relating them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one Fireloss Risk, or to the extent of £10,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
M. R. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 1st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by protraction.

We have This Day RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SEIMSEN & CO.

Sm 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Sm 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself in THIS PORT as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

Sm 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

M. W. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our Firm's Name for PRODUCTION.

WILLIAMS & CO.

Sm 193 Swatow, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of MESTERN & HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

J. MESTERN,

Sm 18 Canton, 1st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE THREE HOUSES known as Fincastle, Bridge, and Victoria, situated in the Premises of the Control Department, each may be occupied as entire Dwelling or in Flora.

Also, JOHN ST.

JOHN ST. ALEXANDER in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHN ST. & CO.

Sm 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of G. RAYNAL & CO. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL,

Sm 13 Canton, 2nd December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. ALEXANDER in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHN ST. & CO.

Sm 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

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GUSTAV RAYNAL,

Sm 13 Canton, 2nd December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES formerly occupied by

Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO. as their Officers.

Apply to E. R. BELLIUS.

OLYPHANT & CO.

Sm 43 Hongkong, 1st February, 1877.

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## Extracts.

**THE WIFE'S TRIUMPH.**  
—  
"I have a Japanese play,  
With which my hasty little grew.  
Now save! Oh, man of bright rays,  
Would lead the captive with a winning word.  
Then your fond looks would fill my heart with pain,  
And your sad eyes bring sorrow to my dreams.  
But, as the moon's reflection on the water,  
Still keeps its place, though mounting billows call,  
The wife's smile is still in the bourn,  
And I am drawn again to purest ways.  
Stands a proud rock above a patient stream,  
Thai wanders whimping through pine-scented places  
From fair mountain on the purple hills.  
No arrow shot so far as the boy  
Can hit his mark;—With aim, from  
He turns the cooing voice of the steen,  
And casts a curious glances upon her amies.—  
But undismayed the gentle current flows,  
Driving his loving arms in close embrace,  
And with her, the hard won, she goes.  
The glad strains ring through his honest heart,  
And laughs and claps her tiny hands for joy.  
Henceforward, O my ladie, there shall be  
Unclouded skies and love that cannot change!  
—Japan Mail.

## HOBSON'S BAY AND FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF VICTORIA.

A number of large merchantmen were at anchor, and yet a larger fleet, comprising many of the best known and most magnificent clippers in the world, lay along the endless length of Sandridge Pier. The Great Britain, luckiest and most popular of steamers, just arrived, lay at her moorings; intercolonial steamers were arriving and departing; yachts and wherries, filled with pleasure-seekers, glided over the blue water; tugs grunted across the bay with lighters in tow, or with flags flying and boats playing, raced towards the Yarra under loads of gaily-dressed excursionists; engines whistled; steamer bells rang merrily and hurriedly. Warehouses, works, docks, railways, tramways, and shipping offices lined the shore in the neighbourhood of the pier; but beyond, villages of hills, half-hidden among the sombre-tinted woods fringed the bay as far as the eye could reach; and above all, piled on several hills, with the spires of churches and the high roofs of public buildings emphasising the masses of street architecture, was the great capital of Australia Felix, the home of gold and wool, of wealth and refinement; old, shrilled of railway whistles, heavy tolling of church-bells, sharp cracks of rifle fire, ponderous thuds of heavy batteries, clang of factory engines, the burst of din and tumult, which great cities produce at intervals, and the audible throbs of the industry and pleasure-seeking of 200,000 of our fellow-subjects, camped from the crowded shore. The piled-up city, the blue waters of the bay, the green woods of the Yarra, were bathed in a violet light, and the Dandenong Hills lay in violet masses against the sky; yet it was early afternoon, usually the most colourless hour of the day! This was an English, and so was the blueness of the sky, which looked no bluer than our own, the intensity of the sunshine, and the carnival of rich colour which the sunset brought with him. Up-English, too, and the better growth of a free-hearted land of abundance, were the lavish hospitalities from which there was no escape, and the alacrity of neighbourly civility which seemed to take a stranger at once under its cordial guardianship. But the faces and voices on the pier were English; the great ships which lay along both its sides bore familiar names; the steam cranes at work were familiar sights; the train waiting at the station was on the English model; and after three days' travel from the port of London, indeed, he seems obscure at times it can be no inferiority or inadequacy of thought, or word, but from extreme concentration and evolution in beauty; for a short time can be tied in a knot as well as long one. He can be tender, as strong can be tested; and his tastes, when it comes, is profound. His description and art, and stirring up his thoughts, will be produced and held; and he has the art of taking a common-place under a new aspect, and of leaving the Roman brick, that is marble, indeed, he seems to work; for there is an angularity in the workmanship, whether of prose or verse, which the exquisiteness of the polish renders him congenitally. You may complain, too, of hearing the chisel, but after all you applaud the work—it is a work well done. The cabaret produces no noise of heaviness; the severity of the country does not militate against beauty; if it is cold, it is also noble; if not expressive, it is suggestive.—*Letters of E. B. Browning to R. H. Horne.*

## AMERICAN PHYSIQUE.

Statistics have been recently furnished in regard to the size and development of Americans which are of interest. They serve to illustrate a good many unbound nobilities that have crept into the general mind, and have obtained wide credence. These statistics were compiled from those taken in examining men for the army. Towards the close of the war, when the average age of soldiers was the highest, there were examined 10,122 men, of whom 5,352 were native born, 389 Canadians, 454 Englishmen, 1,417 Irishmen, and 1,343 Germans. The mean height of the Americans was the greatest, 5 feet 7.29 inches; of the Canadians 5 feet 7.5 inches; of the Englishmen, 5 feet 6.3 inches; of the Irishmen, 5 feet 6.5 inches; of the Germans, 5 feet 6.9 inches. The difference between the Germans, who were the tallest, and the Americans, who were the tallest, was almost two inches.

**MRS. BROWNING AND MR. LANDOR.**

Mr. Landor is eldest in the highest sense. His conception is out-generally cut and fine, in a magnificence and nobility as far as possible removed from the small and slightly vulgarities of the common-place. His descriptions are full and stirring; his thoughts well-produced and bold; and he has the art of taking a common-place under a new aspect, and of leaving the Roman brick, that is marble, indeed, he seems to work; for there is an angularity in the workmanship, whether of prose or verse, which the exquisiteness of the polish renders him congenitally. You may complain, too, of hearing the chisel, but after all you applaud the work—it is a work well done. The cabaret produces no noise of heaviness; the severity of the country does not militate against beauty; if it is cold, it is also noble; if not expressive, it is suggestive.—*Letters of E. B. Browning to R. H. Horne.*

## HOST AND GUESTS.

Parents love to watch their children at play, and fancy they can learn their dispositions better at such times than when they are engaged at their studies; and it is in like manner instructive to watch grown men and women at their recreations, and to observe the various traits of character which are then displayed. Thus does the host obtain repayment for his anxieties and troubles, though the guests may not have suited each other, though the water pipes of the house may have burst, or the chimney smoked which never awoke before. And yet, when we have been enabled to collect together a mass of desirable party, a feeling of sympathy will occasionally steal into our hearts for the man in a certain able, who succeeded, after long incantations and much weariness, in rousing a spirit only to learn that he must find perpetual employment for it; and we envy him the escape which discovered iron's, difficulty, and wish that we could set our guests to work, as he did his familiar, at trying to make ropes of sand. A celebrated host told the theory that one of the leading principles of successful entertainment was to subject your guests to severe bodily fatigue. "Get them thoroughly tired," he used to say, "and they will fancy that they have enjoyed themselves; at all events, they will be unable to say that they found nothing to do at your house, and their labour will produce appetite and sleep.—*Saturday Review.*

## MARK TWAIN ON NEW ENGLAND WEATHER.

I reverently believe that the Maker who makes us all minks everything in New England but the weather. I don't know who makes that, but I think it must be raw apprentices in the weather-clerk's factory who experiment and learn how, in New England, for board and clothes, and then are promoted to make weather for countries that require good advice and will take their custom elsewhere if they don't get it. There is a stupendous variety about the New England weather that tempts the stranger's admiration—and that they have enjoyed themselves; at all events, they will be unable to say that they found nothing to do at your house, and their labour will produce appetite and sleep.—*Saturday Review.*

## CHRISTIANS AND MAHOMMEDANS.

The rude, unlettered soldiers of the cross, it is to be feared, benefited but little by their intercourse with those refined and enlightened men, of whom Saladin is so fair a type; and the contemporary crusading accounts exhibit the present ignorance, combined with the most offensive vituperation. The history of the Crusades, indeed, contains a lesson that is most pertinent to our subject. Then, in spite of the popular opinion to the contrary, history proves to us that most of the chivalry, refinement, intellectual enlightenment was on the side of the Saracens; and that the Crusaders, except their blind faith in Christianity, which in most cases means rather a blind faith in some monkish talisman carried about the person and worshipped as a fetish, had very few qualities indeed.

Just as it is obvious that this difference is to be attributed to the difference between Mohammedanism and Christianity, so it is clear that the comparative morality of Turkey and Europe is not entirely to be explained by the difference of creed. The fact is, that at the time of the Crusades, the ruling Mohammedans were chiefly of Arab or Persian origin, and possessed a high civilization, and a great regard for literature and science; while the Christians of the middle ages were too deeply immersed in ignorance and superstition to even attempt to exhibit the virtues which the time of observation of the Christian faith alone can make apparent for countries that require good advice and will take their custom elsewhere if they don't get it. There is an immense variety about the New England weather that tempts the stranger's admiration—and that they have enjoyed themselves; at all events, they will be unable to say that they found nothing to do at your house, and their labour will produce appetite and sleep.—*Saturday Review.*

## CROSSING ONE'S BREATH.

A curious custom is to be found among young boys in Pennsylvania, and possibly other parts of the Union, of silently making an assonance and "crossing their breath," as it is called, which consists in placing the hand on the mouth, breathing it in, and making the sign of the cross or drawing it from left to right across the heart. "It is not so, will cross my breath, means, among boys, at least, one might say, equivalent to 'on my life.' These children, mostly descendants of the ancient Quakers, have not perhaps ever seen the modern sign of the cross as used by the Roman Catholicks of the present day, which differs from the above in touching the fingers to the forehead, and then lightly touching each shoulder, or drawing the hand across the breast. As these children are of families certainly not Roman Catholic for two hundred years or more, and never associated with Catholic influences, this may be the ancient form of making the sign of the cross, and is of the least of high antiquity.—*Notes and Queries.*

## BODY-SNATCHING AT MYCENAE.

The base uses to which men may come have been illustrated afresh by the sad fate of the mighty dead whom Dr. Schliemann has ruthlessly dug up from their graves in Mycenae. Dead Cæsars used to be buried, or left unburied, in such a casual manner when the patience of their subjects was exhausted that it is not impossible that an emperor's dust might stop a hole to leaven the wind away." It is the common fate, but to fill a niche in a museum, to be labelled and put under a glass case, to be inspected by Mr. Cooke's tourists, is a doom which the king of men did not deserve. Suppose for a moment that Dr. Schliemann is right in thinking that he has unearthed Agamemnon, can there be a more quaint instance of the irony of destiny? The bones to which, on the theory, Agamemnon's very worst enemies gave a most royal burial are now being made a gazing-stock by his friends. The chemist and druggist at Argos has kindly poured some antiseptic fluid over all that is mortal of the greatest-grandson of a god, the son-in-law of the greatest ruler of the heavens! The impious kingdom of Greece is to be enthroned with jewels, among which, still, on Dr. Schliemann's theory, may be a wedding-present from Aphrodite herself, and some little keepsakes of Helen of Troy. These treasures are now lying in a bank at Athens, with the spoons and forks of Athenian families who have gone into the country. Perhaps the Greek Government may keep the gold, which Hephaestus (the theory is not ours) fashioned into shapes of men and animals. Perhaps, on the other hand, the treasure may be sold, and the profits expended on a nice 81-ton gun-warranted to crack its steel lining after firing a few hundred pounds' worth of powder. It is scarcely possible to avoid wishing that the industrious Dr. Schliemann had left Mycenæ alone, and allowed age upon age to add its handful of dust to the mounds which choke up the Gate of the Lions. If the worthy German has any conscience he must feel somehow like a man who has stolen a pyx. On his own theory, he has disturbed the sleep of dead men, who, by the only evidence he has, were near akin to the gods. There is just as much proof for the existence of Leda and her swan as for that of Helen; and for the loves of Zeus, as for the death of Prometheus. So critics were saying only a year or two ago, and it is to be supposed that they now admit that Agamemnon is no myth—they must, at the same time, become converts to Paganism. They will evade this necessity, however, and even already a still small voice whispers from Athens that Dr. Schliemann's treasures are "exaggerated," and that they are not all of them so old as he fancies. It is curious that, in the many articles on this subject, no one seems to have thought of asking whether Dr. Schliemann has found what he sought to have found, on the hypothesis that he has indeed snatched the body

## EATING POETS.

A surprising custom is said to have been introduced lately from Tibet into China. It is neither more nor less than the killing and eating of poets, whose claims to life are founded on no better ground than a striving to represent the homespun scenes of everyday life, and an unquestionable scorn for the beautiful, and the unattainable. The Tibetans were the first to discover that every day life has no element of poetry in it which can possibly be adorned with words, that the true inheres only in logical positions; that the beautiful is but a matter of perusing forms; and that the unattainable has but a useless hypothetical existence which can serve only to distract the imagination and gild, and send them on a wild-goose chase through the vacuous empyreal, seeking endlessly they know not what, and giving them never a rest for the soles of their feet. Having made this great discovery, the Tibetans, like the highly sensible people that they are, determined and at once set about to kill off the race of poets as numberers of the ground. From the valleys they pursued them, and from the plains till taking refuge in their mountain fastnesses, the helpless idiots, after vainly trying to crush their own descending foes by toppling over huge dictionaries and books of poems upon their heads, were cut off to a man. The conquering army was then so worn out and hungry after the severe fighting it had done, that it sat down and ate the poets, finding them very good and succulent food. Their adoring each head with the brilliant plumage of the poets, the army tramped home again, and was received with acclamations by the people.—*New York World.*

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by Chinese on the 12th March, 1877.

			WOOLLEN GOODS.
Blankets,	per pair	\$10.00	500
10 lbs.	per pair	3.00	250
10 lbs.	per pair	4.10	325
10 lbs.	per pair	5.20	450
12 lbs.	per pair	5.00	420
12 lbs.	per pair	6.00	500
12 lbs.	per pair	7.00	580
12 lbs.	per pair	8.00	650
12 lbs.	per pair	9.00	720
12 lbs.	per pair	10.00	800
12 lbs.	per pair	11.00	880
12 lbs.	per pair	12.00	960
12 lbs.	per pair	13.00	1,040
12 lbs.	per pair	14.00	1,120
12 lbs.	per pair	15.00	1,200
12 lbs.	per pair	16.00	1,280
12 lbs.	per pair	17.00	1,360
12 lbs.	per pair	18.00	1,440
12 lbs.	per pair	19.00	1,520
12 lbs.	per pair	20.00	1,600
12 lbs.	per pair	21.00	1,680
12 lbs.	per pair	22.00	1,760
12 lbs.	per pair	23.00	1,840
12 lbs.	per pair	24.00	1,920
12 lbs.	per pair	25.00	2,000
12 lbs.	per pair	26.00	2,080
12 lbs.	per pair	27.00	2,160
12 lbs.	per pair	28.00	2,240
12 lbs.	per pair	29.00	2,320
12 lbs.	per pair	30.00	2,400
12 lbs.	per pair	31.00	2,480
12 lbs.	per pair	32.00	2,560
12 lbs.	per pair	33.00	2,640
12 lbs.	per pair	34.00	2,720
12 lbs.	per pair	35.00	2,800
12 lbs.	per pair	36.00	2,880
12 lbs.	per pair	37.00	2,960
12 lbs.	per pair	38.00	3,040
12 lbs.	per pair	39.00	3,120
12 lbs.	per pair	40.00	3,200
12 lbs.	per pair	41.00	3,280
12 lbs.	per pair	42.00	3,360
12 lbs.	per pair	43.00	3,440
12 lbs.	per pair	44.00	3,520
12 lbs.	per pair	45.00	3,600
12 lbs.	per pair	46.00	3,680
12 lbs.	per pair	47.00	3,760
12 lbs.	per pair	48.00	3,840
12 lbs.	per pair	49.00	3,920
12 lbs.	per pair	50.00	4,000
12 lbs.	per pair	51.00	4,080
12 lbs.	per pair	52.00	4,160
12 lbs.	per pair	53.00	4,240
12 lbs.	per pair	54.00	4,320
12 lbs.	per pair	55.00	4,400
12 lbs.	per pair	56.00	4,480
12 lbs.	per pair	57.00	4,560
12 lbs.	per pair	58.00	4,640
12 lbs.	per pair	59.00	4,720
12 lbs.	per pair	60.00	4,800
12 lbs.	per pair	61.00	4,880
12 lbs.	per pair	62.00	4,960
12 lbs.	per pair	63.00	5,040
12 lbs.	per pair	64.00	5,120
12 lbs.	per pair	65.00	5,200
12 lbs.	per pair	66.00	5,280
12 lbs.	per pair	67.00	5,360
12 lbs.	per pair	68.00	5,440
12 lbs.	per pair	69.00	5,520
12 lbs.	per pair	70.00	5,600
12 lbs.	per pair	71.00	5,680
12 lbs.	per pair	72.00	5,760
12 lbs.	per pair	73.00	5,840
12 lbs.	per pair	74.00	5,920
12 lbs.	per pair	75.00	6,000
12 lbs.	per pair	76.00	6,080
12 lbs.	per pair	77.00	6,160
12 lbs.	per pair	78.00	6,240
12 lbs.	per pair	79.00	6,320
12 lbs.	per pair	80	